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Review of the New Zealand genus *Ecomorypora* CAMERON (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae: Aleocharinae), with description of three new species

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A b s t r a c t . The genus *Ecomorypora* CAMERON 1945 is redefined. Four valid species are recognised in the genus, three of which are described as new: *Ecomorypora densepunctata* nov.sp., *E. longelytrata* and *E. pseudogranulata* nov.sp. The taxa are diagnosed, keyed and illustrated.

K e y w o r d s : Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Aleocharinae, *Ecomorypora*, new species, taxonomy, New Zealand.

Introduction

The genus *Ecomorypora* was established by CAMERON (1945) to accommodate the *Myrmecopora granulata* described by BROUN (1912) from New Zealand. CAMERON erected the new genus emphasizing as distinguishing character the build of mouthparts, the separation of mesocoxa and the different shape of mesoventral process. Till now, no additional species have been assigned to *Ecomorypora*.

The type material is deposited in The Natural History Museum in London (BMNH).

Genus *Ecomorypora* CAMERON 1945 (Figs 1-5, 6-7, 12, 16)

Ecomorypora CAMERON 1945: 165.

T y p e s p e c i e s : *Myrmecopora granulata* BROUN 1912: 398 (by monotypy).

D i a g n o s i s : Body. Medium sized, length 4.0-5.5 mm. Body slender, parallel-sided, convex, densely pubescent (Figs 6, 7, 12, 16).

Head. Circular, temples broadly arcuately narrowed to hind angles; eyes moderately protruding from lateral contours of head; head without infraorbital ridge. Antennae long and slender, very weakly increased in width apically, extending to 2-3/4 of elytra.

Mouthparts. Maxilla (Fig. 1) with lacinia subequal in length to galea; galea wide, rounded apically, subequal in width to lacinia at widest area; apex of galea with membranous lobe covered by short setae; lacinia with inner margin of spines and long setae; maxillary palpus with 4 articles, article 1 very short, article 2 elongate, slightly widened apically, article 3 distinctly widened apically, slightly longer than article 2, article 4 short, about 1/3 length of article 3. Labrum (Fig. 4) transverse, widely and deeply emar-

ginate apically and with characteristic arrangement of setae. Labium (Fig. 2) with ligula relatively long and slender, about $\frac{3}{4}$ length of labial palpus 1; apex of ligula bifid in anterior 1/3; prementum with to moderately long medial setae, separation of medial setae 3 times width of setal pore; median pseudopore field relatively wide and more or less linear, composed of numerous pseudopores, lateral pore field with a single setose pore, two asetose pores and 5-6 small pseudopores; labial palpi 3-articled, article 1 elongate, with 5 long setae, article 2 slightly shorter and distinctly narrower than article 1, article 3 subequal in length to article 2, with band of poorly sclerotized region, below apex containing 3 sensory pores. Mentum transverse (Fig. 5), widest at base, apical margin weakly concave, anterior angles broadly rounded, 6 long setae on each side present. Mandibles curved towards apex, right mandible (Fig. 3) with relatively large median tooth at middle of inner margin, moderately serrate in dorsal molar region, "velvety patch" area relatively small, composed of combination of anterior row of teeth and basal area of very fine spinules.

Thorax. Pronotum quadrate, distinctly convex, glossy, widest in apical third, lateral sides gradually narrowed in straight line to rounded hind angles. Hypomera fully visible in lateral view. Mesocoxae very narrowly separated. Meso- and metaventral processes very short, scarcely extending to 1/6 of mesocoxae; mesoventral process with median longitudinal ridge. Mesocoxal cavities margined posteriorly by fine bead.

Elytra. Elongate, lateral sides straight, widest before base, postero-lateral angles weakly sinuate.

Abdomen. Parallel-sided, widest at level of tergites V and VI; tergites III-VI distinctly transversely impressed at base, impressions punctuate; sternites 3-5 not impressed at base. Legs elongate, metatarsus long, exceeding to $\frac{3}{4}$ of metatibia; basal article of metatarsus long, subequal in length to articles 2 and 3 combined, articles 2-4 relatively short, subequal in length, article 5 elongate, longer than articles 3-4 combined and subequal in length to 1; tarsal formula 4-5-5.

Key to the species of *Ecomorypora* CAMERON

- 1 Body length 5.0-5.5 mm.....2
- Body length 4.2-4.5 mm.....3
- 2 Head and pronotum with distinct microsculpture; pronotal pubescence at midline directed entirely anteriorly, pronotal punctuation minute, pinprick-like.....*E. granulate* (BROUN)
- Head and pronotum lacking microsculpture; pronotal pubescence at midline directed anteriorly in apical half and posteriorly in basal half; pronotal punctuation moderately fine *E. pseudogranulata* nov.sp.
- 3 Head and pronotum with distinct microsculpture; abdominal punctuation relatively coarse; tergites VI-VII with distinct granules; tergite X as in Fig. 15.....*E. densepunctata* nov.sp.
- Head and pronotum lacking microsculpture; abdominal punctuation very fine; tergites VI-VII without granules; tergite X as in Fig. 19 *E. longelytrata* nov.sp.

Ecomorypora granulate (BROUN 1912) (Fig. 6)

Myrmecopora granulate BROUN 1912: 398.

Type material: Holotype: ♂: New Zealand, Broken River (BMNH).

R e d e s c r i p t i o n : Body. Length 5.5 mm, convex, parallel-sided, glossy (Fig. 6); body colour black, elytra brown, antennae and legs black, tarsi red.

Head circular in outline, convex, glossy, narrower than pronotum, widest across eyes; eyes moderately small, protruding from lateral contours of head, length of each seen from above shorter than postocular region; surface of head with fine meshed microsculpture; punctuation fine and dense; pubescence short and dense, directed inward. Antennae long, very weakly increase in width apically, antennomere 3 longer than 2, antennomeres 4-10 longer than wide, decreasing in length.

Pronotum quadrate, moderately convex, glossy, widest in apical third, lateral sides gradually narrowed in straight line to rounded hind angles; before base with transverse impression, surface with very fine meshed microsculpture; punctuation minute, pinprick-like and dense; pubescence at midline directed anteriorly.

Elytra elongate, slightly wider than pronotum, at suture longer than pronotal length at midline; surface without microsculpture; punctuation relatively fine and dense, interstices between punctures smaller than their diameter, pubescence short and dense.

Abdomen parallel-sided, bases of tergites III-VI each with deep transverse impression, impressions punctuate, tergal punctuation fine and dense; surface of tergites with fine transversely stretched isodiametric mesh; surface of tergites VI and VII covered by large granules.

Male. Genital segment missing.

Female unknown.

R e m a r k s . *Ecomorypora granulata* is very similar to *E. pseudogranulata* nov.sp., from which it can be easily distinguished by the distinct microsculpture of head and pronotum, the minute, pinprick-like punctuation of pronotum and by the sparser abdominal punctuation.

***Ecomorypora pseudogranulata* nov.sp. (Figs 7-11)**

T y p e m a t e r i a l : Holotype: ♂: New Zealand, MK: Hooker Valley, 3-5 km N Hermitage, 750-830 m, 22.I.1984, P.M. Hammond (BMNH). Paratypes: 2 ♀ ♀: same data as holotype; 2 ♂ ♂ and ♀: New Zealand, SL: Blue Mts., Black Gully, 30.I.1984, P.M. Hammond (BMNH); ♀: New Zealand, WD: Lake Kaniere, 7.II.1984, P.M. Hammond (BMNH); 2 ♀ ♀: New Zealand, TK: Egmont National Park, Kapuni Valley, 1030-1250 m, 6.XII.1983, P.M. Hammond (BMNH).

D e s c r i p t i o n : Body. Length 5.0-5.5 mm, convex, parallel-sided, glossy (Fig. 7); body colour black, elytra dark brown, antennae and legs brown, tarsi red.

Head circular in outline, convex, glossy, narrower than pronotum, widest across eyes; eyes relatively small, protruding from lateral contours of head, length of each seen from above shorter than postocular region; surface of head without microsculpture; punctuation fine and very dense; pubescence short and dense, directed inward. Antennae long, very weakly increase in width apically, antennomere 3 longer than 2, antennomeres 4-10 longer than wide, decreasing in length.

Pronotum quadrate, moderately convex, glossy, widest in apical third, lateral sides gradually narrowed in straight line to rounded hind angles; before base with transverse impression, surface lacking microsculpture; punctuation moderately fine and very dense, interstices between punctures smaller than their diameter; pubescence at midline directed anteriorly in apical half and posteriorly in basal half.

Elytra elongate, slightly wider than pronotum, at suture longer than pronotal length at midline; surface without microsculpture; punctuation relatively fine and dense, interstices between punctures smaller than their diameter, pubescence short and dense.

Abdomen parallel-sided, bases of tergites III-VI each with deep transverse impression, impressions punctuate, tergal punctuation fine and dense; surface of tergites with fine transversely stretched isodiametric mesh microsculpture; surface of tergite VII covered by moderately large granules; tergite X as in Fig. 11.

Male. Aedeagus as in Figs 8-9.

Female. Spermatheca as in Fig. 10.

R e m a r k s . See under *E. granulata* and *E. densepunctata*.

***Ecomorypora densepunctata* nov.sp. (Figs 12-15)**

T y p e m a t e r i a l : Holotype: ♂: New Zealand, AK: Orere stream banks, 2.I.1984, P.M. Hammond (BMNH). Paratypes: ♂: New Zealand, 3 km NE Cardrona, banks of Cardrona river, 500 m, 3.II.1984, P.M. Hammond (BMNH); ♂: New Zealand, MK: Hooker Valley, 3-5 km N Hermitage, 750-830 m, 22.I.1984, P.M. Hammond (BMNH).

D e s c r i p t i o n : Body. Length 4.2-4.5 mm, convex, parallel-sided, glossy (Fig. 6); head and pronotum pitchy brown, elytra and abdomen brownish-red, tergites V-VI blackish, antennae and legs brown, tarsi red.

Head circular in outline, convex, glossy, narrower than pronotum, widest across eyes; eyes relatively small, protruding from lateral contours of head, length of each seen from above shorter than postocular region; surface of head without microsculpture; punctuation fine and dense; pubescence short and dense, directed inward. Antennae long, very weakly increase in width apically, antennomere 3 longer than 2, antennomeres 4-10 longer than wide, decreasing in length.

Pronotum quadrate, moderately convex, glossy, widest in apical third, lateral sides gradually narrowed in straight line to rounded hind angles; before base with transverse impression, surface lacking microsculpture; punctuation moderately fine and dense; pubescence at midline directed anteriorly.

Elytra elongate, slightly wider than pronotum, at suture longer than pronotal length at midline; surface without microsculpture; punctuation relatively fine and dense, interstices between punctures smaller than their diameter, pubescence short and dense.

Abdomen parallel-sided, bases of tergites III-VI each with deep transverse impression, impressions punctuate, tergal punctuation relatively coarse and dense; surface of tergites with fine transversely stretched isodiametric mesh microsculpture; surface of tergites VI and VII covered by moderately large granules; tergite X as in Fig. 15.

Male. Aedeagus as in Figs 13-14.

Female unknown.

R e m a r k s : *Ecomorypora densepunctata* is very similar to *E. pseudogranulata* nov.sp., from which it can be distinguished by its smaller size, the pronotal pubescence directed entirely anteriorly, the coarser punctuation of pronotum and abdomen and by the shape of tergite VIII and aedeagus.

***Ecomorypora longelytrata* nov.sp. (Figs 16-19)**

Type material: Holotype: ♂: New Zealand, AK: Orere stream banks, 2.I.1984, P.M. Hammond (BMNH), Paratypes: ♂: same data as holotype (BMNH); ♂: New Zealand, MC: Rakaia River, ca. 9 km W State Highway, 19.I.1984, P.M. Hammond (BMNH).

Description: Body. Length 4.2-4.5 mm, convex, parallel-sided, glossy (Fig. 16); body colour pitchy brown, elytra reddish-brown, antennae and legs brown, tarsi red.

Head circular in outline, convex, glossy, narrower than pronotum, widest across eyes; eyes relatively small, protruding from lateral contours of head, length of each seen from above shorter than postocular region; surface of head with fine microsculpture; punctuation fine and dense; pubescence short and dense, directed inward. Antennae long, very weakly increase in width apically, antennomere 3 longer than 2, antennomeres 4-10 longer than wide, decreasing in length.

Pronotum quadrate, moderately convex, glossy, widest in apical third, lateral sides gradually narrowed in straight line to rounded hind angles; before base with transverse impression, surface with fine meshed microsculpture; punctuation very fine and dense; pubescence at midline directed entirely anteriorly.

Elytra elongate, slightly wider than pronotum, at suture longer than pronotal length at midline; surface with obsolete microsculpture; punctuation fine and very dense, interstices between punctures smaller than their diameter, pubescence short and dense.

Abdomen parallel-sided, bases of tergites III-VI each with deep transverse impression, impressions punctuate, tergal punctuation fine and dense; surface of tergites with fine transversely stretched isodiametric mesh microsculpture; last tergites without granules; tergite X as in Fig. 19.

Male. Aedeagus as in Figs 17-18.

Female unknown.

Remarks. *Ecomorypora longelytrata* is similar to *E. densepunctata* nov.sp., from which it can be distinguished by the distinct microsculpture of forebody, the finer punctuation of pronotum and abdomen, the different shape of tergite X and by the shape of aedeagus.

Acknowledgements

I am most grateful to Martin Brendell and Roger Booth (London) for making material described herein available for study.

Zusammenfassung

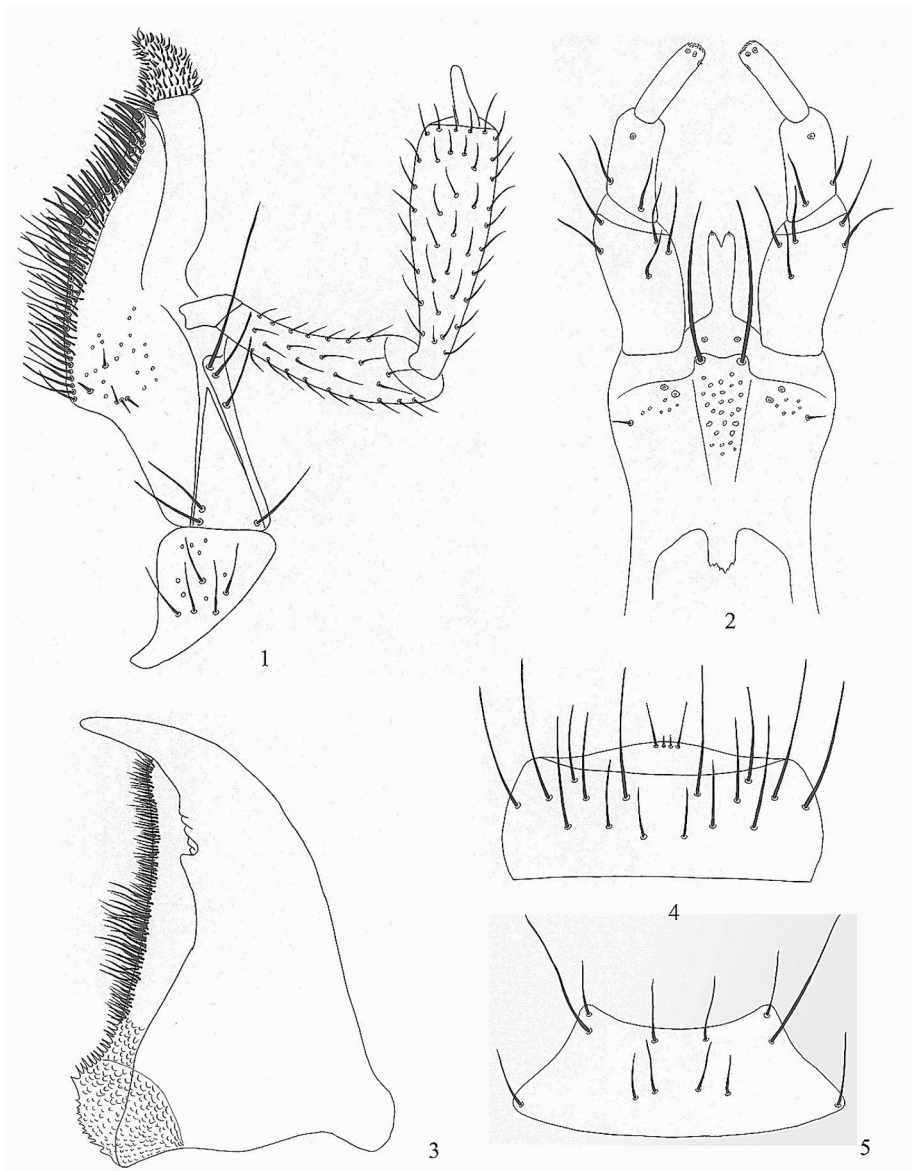
Die Gattung *Ecomorypora* CAMERON 1945 wurde neu definiert. Vier valide Arten wurden für die Gattung anerkannt. Drei von ihnen wurden neu für die Wissenschaft beschrieben: *Ecomorypora densepunctata* nov.sp., *E. longelytrata* und *E. pseudogranulata* nov.sp. Die Arten wurden besprochen, illustriert und in einen Schlüssel eingebunden.

References

- BROUN T. (1912): Description of new genera and species of Coleoptera. — Transaction of the New Zealand Institute **44**: 379-440.
- CAMERON M. (1945): Some observations on the Staphylinidae of the Broun collection of Coleoptera in the British Museum, with description of new genera and species. — The Annals and Magazine of Natural History **12** (11): 158-180.

Author's address:

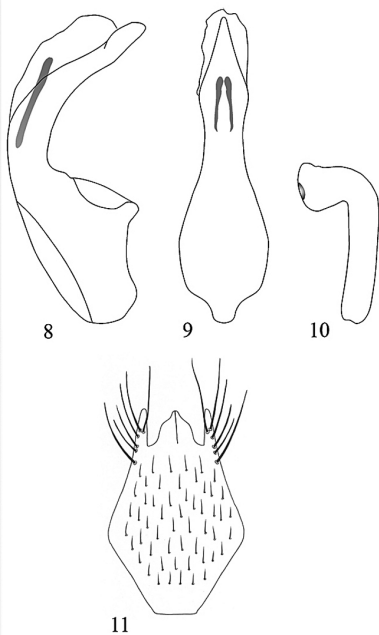
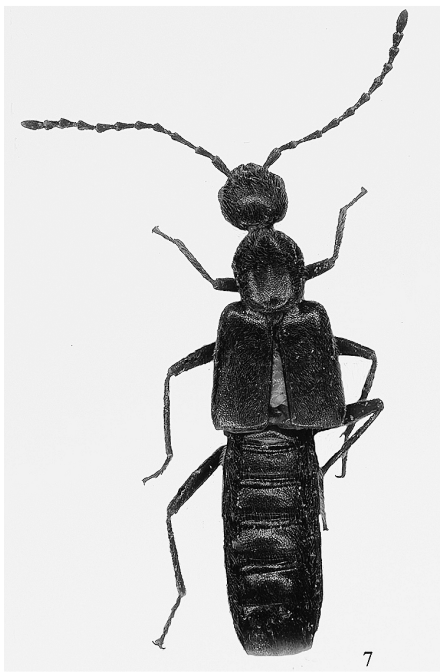
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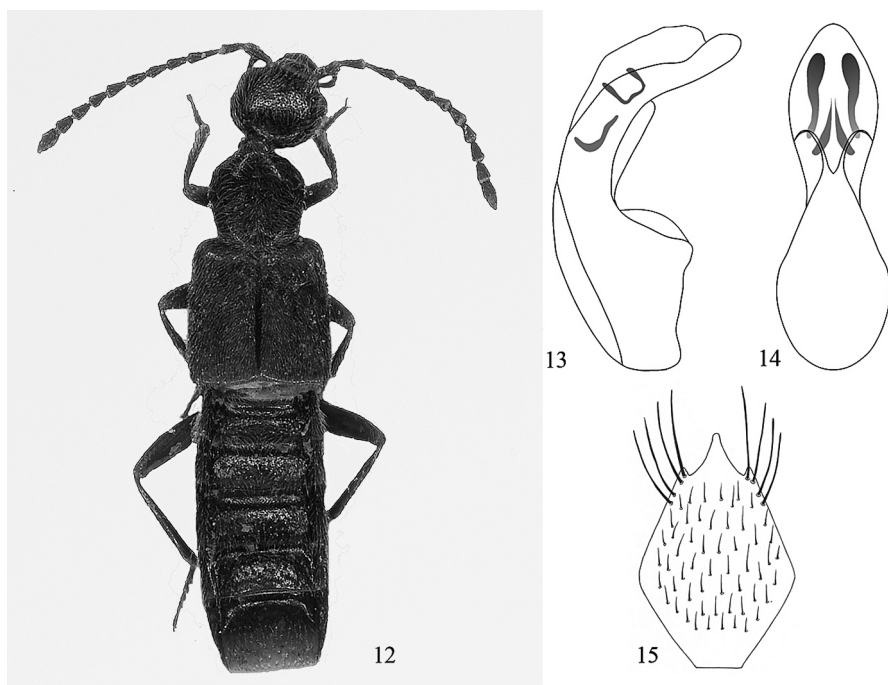
Figs 1-5: *Ecomorypora granulata* (BROUN): (1) maxilla, (2) labium, (3) mandibles, (4) labrum, (5) mentum.



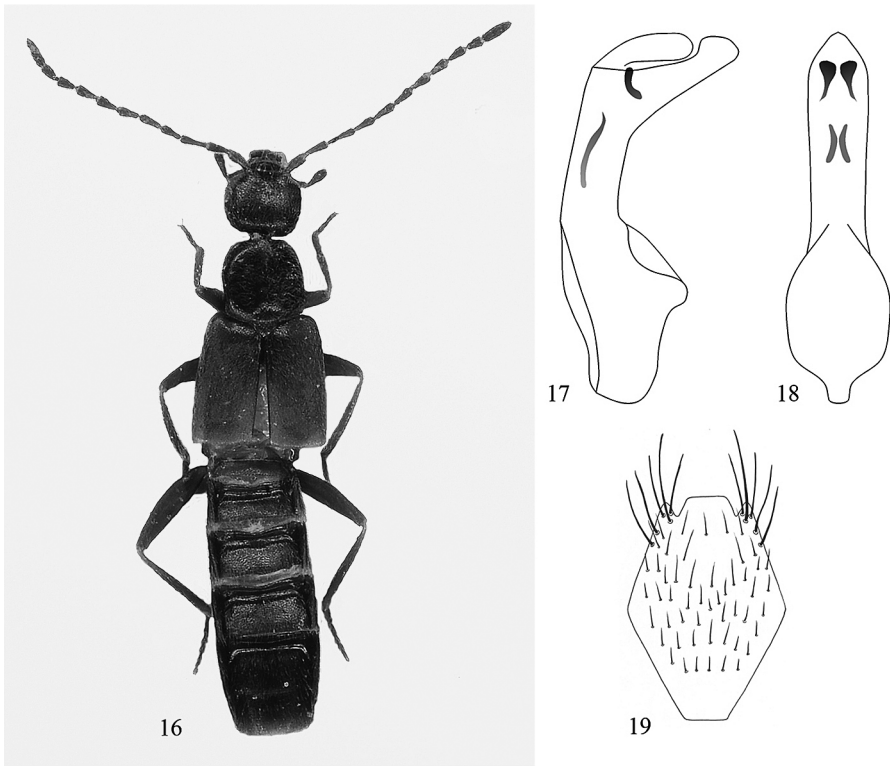
Fig. 6: *Ecomorypora granulata* (BROUN): habitus.



Figs 7-11: *Ecomorypora pseudogranulata* nov.sp.: (7) habitus, (8) aedeagus in lateral view, (9) aedeagus in ventral view, (10) spermatheca, (11) tergite X.



Figs 12-15: *Ecomorypora densepunctata* nov.sp.: (12) habitus, (13) aedeagus in lateral view, (14) aedeagus in ventral view, (15) tergite X.



Figs 16-19: *Ecomorypora longelytrata* nov.sp.: (16) habitus, (17) aedeagus in lateral view, (18) aedeagus in ventral view, (19) tergite X.